

TWO ADDITIONAL NEW SPECIES OF APHELANDRA (ACANTHACEAE)

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1. APHELANDRA HARLEYI Wasshausen, sp. nov.

Suffrutex; caules tretres, glabri; lamina foliorum elliptica, acuminata, basi angustata, in petiolum decurrens, coriacea, supra glabra, subtus parce strigosa; spicae solitaria, terminales, subsessiles, rachidibus villosus; bracteae luteae, ellipticae, acuminatae, pilosulae, striato-nervatae, integrae preater minute et parce serratae; bracteolae lanceolatae, carinatae, aristatae, striate-nervatae, pilosulae; calycis segmenta subaequalis, lanceolata, striato-nervata, pilosulae; corolla lutea, glanduloso-pilosa, labiis subequalibus, labio superior erecto, oblongo, integro, labio inferior 3-lobato, lobis subaequalibus, lobo medio obovato, retuso, lobis lateralibus ovatis, acutis.

Erect, little-branched subshrub, to 2 m tall; stem terete, glabrous; leaf blades elliptic, 15-25 cm long, 5-7 cm wide, acuminate, narrowed at base and decurrent on the petiole, coriaceous, glabrous and dark green above, the lower surface paler green, sparingly and inconspicuously strigose, especially the costa and lateral veins (11-12 pairs), the margins entire; petioles (unwinged portion) 1.5-3.5 cm long, canaliculate, glabrous or the upper sparingly strigose, drying brownish; flowers borne on solitary, terminal, subsessile spike, 5-10.5 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, the rachis villous; bracts imbricate, not sufficiently spreading with age, bright yellow, elliptic, 11-12 mm long and 5-5.5 mm wide just above middle, acuminate, narrowed and cuneate at base, sparingly pilose both within and without, striate-nerved, bearing above middle 2-3 pairs of inconspicuous, denticulate teeth, these 0.25 mm long, spine-tipped, the margins ciliate; bractlets lanceolate, 12 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, striate-nerved, spine-tipped, carinate, dorsally pilosulous; calyx segments subequal, slenderly lanceolate, 9-10 mm long, striate-nerved, spine-tipped, pilosulous, the posterior segment 2 mm wide near the middle, somewhat shorter than the other segments, the anterior pair 1.6 mm wide, the lateral pair 1.2 mm wide; corolla bright yellow, 2.1 cm long, glandular-pilose, the tube erect, 1.5 mm wide at base, somewhat restricted above ovary, thence gradually enlarged to 4 mm wide at mouth, the upper lip erect, oblong, 4 mm long, 2 mm wide, entire, the tip obtuse, concave, the lower lip spreading, 3-parted, the middle lobe obovate, 2.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, retuse, the lateral lobes ovate, 2 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, acute; stamens barely exceeding mouth of the corolla tube, filaments epipetalous, flattened, pilose, anthers 4.5 mm long, apiculate, glabrous, pollen grains typical, 3-colpate, perprolate, 78 x 27 μ ; ovary glabrous, 2 mm high; mature capsule not seen.

Type. R. Harley 17162 (holotype US, isotypes CEPLAC, K), Brazil, Bahia: Pau Brasil Biological Preserve, coastal rain forest, 17 km W of Porto Seguro on road to Eunapolis, 0-20 m alt, 19 Mar 1974.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Aphelandra harleyi superficially resembles A. nemoralis Nees. In A. nemoralis though, the bracts are 15-23 mm long and 8-12 mm wide, the corolla 3.5-5 cm long, the upper corolla lip bifid and 6-8 mm long, 4-6 mm wide, the middle lobe of the lower lip ovate, 6-7 mm long, 6 mm wide, and the lateral segments of the lower lip oblong, 6-7 mm long, 2-4 mm wide.

2. APHELANDRA PEPE-PARODII Wasshausen, sp. nov.

Suffrutex; caulis deorsum glaber, sursum parce pilosi; lamina foliorum elliptica vel oblonga, acuminata, basi angustata, in petiolum decurrens, glabra; spicae 1 vel 2, terminales, subsessiles, rachidibus dense pilosis; bracteae imbricatae, obovatae, acuminatae, cuneatae, longicuspidatae, spinuloso-dentatae, glanduloso-pilosae, ciliatae; bracteolae lineares, carinatae, glanduloso-pilosae; calycis segmenta subaequalia, lanceolata, striato-nervata, glanduloso-pilosa; corolla lutea, glanduloso-pilosa, labiis subequalibus, labio superior, erecto, obovato, bilobato, labio inferiore 3-lobato, lobis subaequalibus, lobo medio obovato, obtuso, lobis lateralibus oblongis, acutis.

Suffrutescent herb or shrub 60-80 cm tall; stem simple, ascending, subquadrangular, the lower portion glabrous, the upper part sparingly pilose; leaves crowded near base of inflorescence, blades elliptic to oblong, 9.5-15 cm long, 2-3 mm wide, acuminate, narrowed at base and decurrent on the petiole, membranaceous, entire or shallowly crenate, both surfaces glabrous, the costa and lateral veins (about 13 pairs) moderately prominent; petioles 2-4 cm long, pilose; flowers borne on 1 or 2 terminal, subsessile spikes, these dense, 5-6 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, rachis densely whitish pilose; bracts closely imbricate, obovate, 18-24 mm long, 12 mm wide, acuminate, long-cuspidate, cuneate at base, membranaceous, glandular-pilose, bearing 3-4 pairs of spine-tipped teeth on either side between middle and base of cusp, these 2.5 mm long, margins ciliate; bractlets linear, 7 mm long and 0.5 mm wide, carinate, glandular-pilose, bordered by a narrow subhyaline edging; calyx segments subequal, lanceolate, 11.5-13 mm long, striate-nerved, aristate, glandular-pilose, the posterior segment 2 mm wide, somewhat shorter than the other segments, the anterior pair 1.6 mm wide, the lateral pair 1 mm wide; corolla yellow, 3.5-4 cm long, inconspicuously glandular-pilose, the tube erect, 3 mm wide at base, somewhat restricted to 2.5 mm at 15 mm above base, thence abruptly enlarged to campanulate throat, 11 mm wide at mouth, the upper lip erect, obovate, 8 mm long, 9 mm wide, bifid, the lobes 3 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, obtuse, the lower lip spreading, 3-lobed, the lobes subequal, the middle lobe obovate, 9 mm long, 6.5 mm wide, obtuse or rounded, the lateral lobes oblong, 7.5 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, acute; stamens barely exceeding mouth of the

corolla tube, filaments epipetalous, flattened, glabrous above, pubescent below, anthers 4 mm long, glabrous, pollen grains typical, 3-colpate, prolate, $48 \times 28 \mu$; ovary glabrous, 3 mm high; mature capsule not seen.

Type. Wasshausen & Encarnación 506 (holotype US, isotype USM), Peru, Ayacucho: Prov. La Mar, lowland rain forest along Río Catute, 2 km NW of Santa Rosa, 680 m alt, 3 Jun 1975.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Aphelandra pepe-parodii is distinguished from A. caput-medusae Lindau, its nearest relative, by its larger suffrutescent size (60-80 cm tall), the larger, yellow corolla (3.5-4 cm long), its larger upper lip (8 mm long, 9 mm wide), and the larger lobes of the lower corolla lip (middle lobe 9 mm long, 6.5 mm wide, lateral lobes 7.5 mm long, 3.5 mm wide). The unbranched herbs of A. caput-medusae are 10-20 cm tall, the corolla is smaller (1.15 cm long), whitish lilac, its upper lip is smaller (3.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide), and the lobes of the lower corolla lip are considerably smaller (4 mm long and 2.5 mm wide). This species is named in honor of Sr. Jose "Pepe" Parodi Vargas, owner of Hacienda Luisiana, whose generosity and hospitality made my collecting trip along the Río Apurímac a memorable experience.



Fig. 1. Species of Aphelandra. A-E, A. harleyi (Harley 17162): A, inflorescence, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; B, bract, $\times 2$; C, bractlets and calyx segments, $\times 2$; D, corolla, $\times 2$; E, corolla expanded, $\times 2$. F-J, A. pepe-parodii (Wasshausen 506): F, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; G, bract, $\times 2$; H, bractlets and calyx segments, $\times 2$; I, corolla, $\times 1$; J, corolla expanded, $\times 1$.

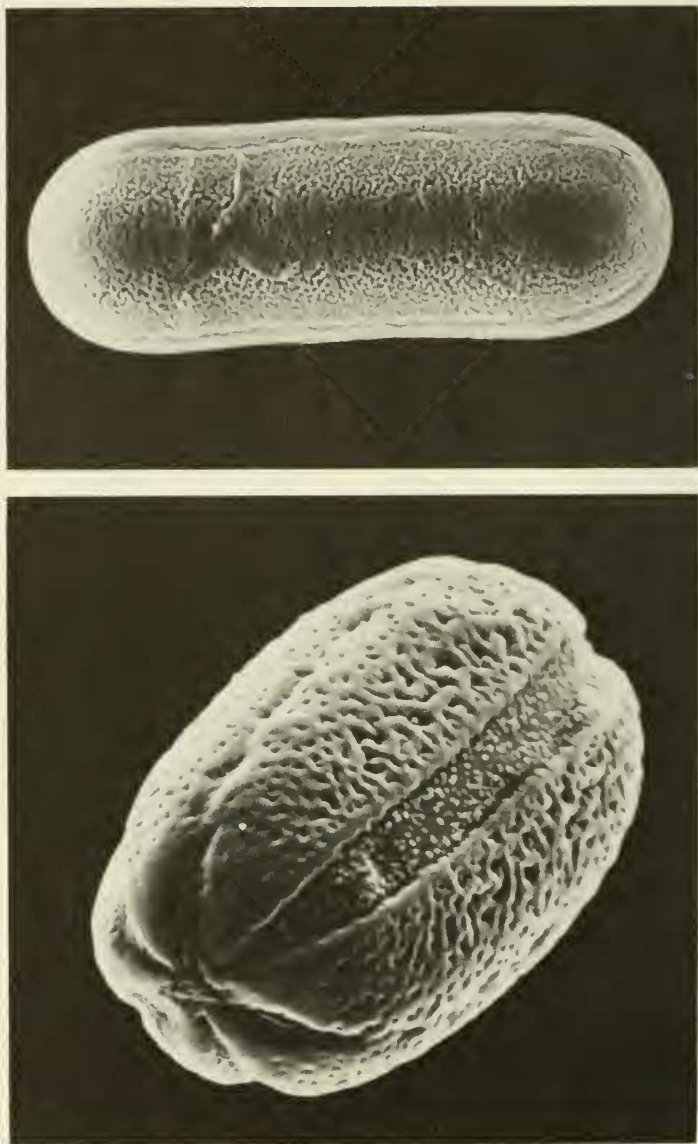


Fig. 2. Pollen grains of *Aphelandra*. Above, *A. harleyi* (Harley 17162); equatorial view, x 1130; below, *A. pepe-parodii* (Wasshausen 506); polar view, x 1900.